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Nippon Times

No. 16,225 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

AMERICAN OUTRAGES IN N. AFRICA BARED BY FRENCH WRITER

Says Women Victimized; Food Requisitioned; Scores Shot For Petty Offenses

Special to the Nippon Times

VICHY, May 22.—More unsavory details of the undisciplined acts of American soldiers in North Africa have been disclosed by Pierre Morand, French scenario writer, who, about a month ago, managed to slip through the strict guard kept over such possible escapers by the Anglo-American garrison at Morocco. Disguised as an Arab, he crossed the border to Spanish territory, and has just arrived here.

Mr. Morand happened to be in Algiers when the Anglo-American invaders landed in North Africa in November, 1942. He was summarily drafted into the French army there, and made to serve for 11 months, during which he was transferred from Algiers to Morocco. About a month ago, he contrived to make his escape and return to France.

The first to suffer at the hands of the Americans at Algiers were women and children, according to Mr. Morand. Not a few were executed before a firing squad for trivial offenses, while almost all the hotels, villas and larger dwelling houses were requisitioned, and hundreds of people rendered homeless spent nights at the railway station.

A similar scene was enacted also at Casablanca, where all the leading buildings were commandeered by the invaders and all agricultural produce, livestock and dairy products were placed under the management of the Americans. As only a small portion of the foodstuffs could thus trickle into the midst of the people in general, prices soared to four times what they were before the invasion. The whole country was short of materials and the inhabitants were reduced to extreme want and misery.

American soldiers went on sprees at restaurants, bars and other places, and rioted and damaged property with impunity. Especially their victimization of women was difficult to stomach. There was no trace of military discipline among them. The cigarettes that had been sent to the commissary department from home were openly sold at black-market prices by the soldiers.

The propaganda spread by the Anglo-American military authorities at the time of the landing, to the effect that they had come in order to bring liberty and happiness to the French people, was given the lie by their own acts, and the French inhabitants soon began to liken their coming to the invasion of vandals.

Cotton and other clothing that the Americans brought with them when landing were all of such a coarse and rough texture that they had been rejected at home, and the shoes were of imitation leather that could hardly be used at all. Thus, the French inhabitants began to turn more and more to the Petain Government and to yearn to return to their mother country. Knowing this, the Anglo-American military authorities instituted a strict guard over the frontier so that the inhabitants were forced to continue their life of misery.

The anti-Anglo-American sentiment of the Moslems in North Africa has not been stilled by the oppressive measures, and they are continuing to resist the invaders at every turn, manifesting their loyalty to the mother country of France.

Hated in Australia

Domei

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE—So lax are the morals of the American soldiers stationed in Australia that no woman is safe from their indecent behavior, and this is reported to be the cause of many violent clashes between the American and Australian troops.

The anti-Axis military authorities are disgusted with the lack of discipline and the appalling conduct of the doughboys. Particularly in Australia, the rude and outrageous attitude of the American troops, including officers, has been the cause of many social problems. Clashes between the Australian and American soldiers over women have often resulted in bloodshed.

The Australian authorities recently organized a special police force entrusted with the task of maintaining discipline among the American and Australian troops, but this measure has not been a success.

According to the statement of a certain Australian war prisoner, the many privileges enjoyed by the American troops have incurred the jealousy of Australian soldiers. He said that the Americans were allowed to go on leave every six weeks whereas the Australians had to wait six months before going on leave. American soldiers act freely with women, and this is resented deeply by the Australian troops.

A San Francisco broadcast on May 16 said that some Australian girls who had been tricked into marriage with American soldiers went as far as San Francisco after the latter had gone home on leave. Not only were those newly-wedded brides refused entry into America, but they were detained by the authorities on the ground that they were unlawful immigrants. Thus, nothing but misery and cold treatment await the Australian brides of American soldiers.

The cruelty and immorality of the Americans was revealed by the atrocious crimes committed by them when they were dispatched to Siberia during the first World War. Being stationed in Vladivostok, on the pretext of according aid to the Czech force, they somehow managed to remain in the rear and indulged in a wanton life in the company of Russian and Czech women. However, before leaving for home, some of the American soldiers put the women in bags and threw them into the sea. Thus, the bestial character of the Americans has been bared by their own acts.

Financial Situation In Britain Serious, Warns Lord Keynes

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—Lord John Maynard Keynes, British financial expert, in the House of Lords today warned Britishers of their country's serious financial situation, according to a London dispatch. Keynes declared, "In waging a war without counting the cost we have burdened ourselves with indebtedness to other countries beneath which we shall stagger." He added, "We have already given to the common cause more than we can afford and we must endeavor in any financial pact after the war to make sure we can carry our burden. Moreover, I wish it were more generally appreciated in Britain that it will have to pay the full price for sacrificing every precaution for the future in the interests of immediate strength."

FOE NOT INTENDING ALL-ROUND ATTACK

Special

BERLIN, May 22.—Although Soviet quarters have declared that all big operations connected with the invasion are to be harmonized and although the British time and again have assured that their preparations for the offensive in the west have been terminated, it is nevertheless unlikely that the anti-Axis is planning an all-round offensive to break loose at a given moment simultaneously on all fronts, writes Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred von Olberg, retired, Transocean military correspondent.

Against such an assumption, he refers for instance, to the mass offensive in Italy which has been underway now for 10 days and which the British themselves have labelled the prelude to the invasion.

"We are inclined to assume," the correspondent continues, "that the operations connected with the invasion although harmonized as to the time element and although they will be parts of one entity and in certain sense will be directed against central Europe, they will not be started on one and the same day."

New Battle Area

"With a view to such contemplation and in view of the fact that the Soviet Southern Front is today still hanging back far to the east behind the Dniester, it would make it plausible to assume that the next thrust within the compass of a general attack on Europe will shortly be made in this area," he declares.

"The tenacious fighting that the Soviets have been keeping up during the past few days for the Grigoriopol bridgehead positions is confirmed by Reuter which states how much importance they attach to reconquering this starting point for a new massed attack," he adds.

"Troop concentrations in Corsica which have been effectively bombed by strong German air squadrons strengthen the assumption that presumably a number of sideshows perhaps with considerable forces are planned by the enemy before the 3,500,000 American and British troops now kept in readiness in South England for the invasion will be embattled.

"A thrust into other sectors of the Italian area or against the southern French coast indicated by those troop concentrations could, however, be replaced by operations against the Balkans, for instance, from the Near East.

Reveals Enemy's Plan

"The aim of all such operations would be to draw strong German forces from the west and perhaps thereafter seek to attain success by simultaneous attack on the channel as well as in the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front.

"In all events, the German supreme command will not let itself be goaded by these diversionary maneuvers into scrapping its planning. It holds firmly in its hands sufficient operative divisions to keep the initiative also in the sideshows of this gigantic struggle.

"Even in the case of a concentric central attack, the German command has at its disposal sufficient forces furnishing full confidence with regard to the final outcome of the decisive battle of this summer."

Meanwhile, only local fighting was reported from the Eastern Front during the past 24 hours.

Dubossary Fight Rages

In the river bend on the eastern bank of the lower Dniester at Dubossary, German troops continued clearing the territory of the Soviet troops who had penetrated the German lines in the course of attacks during the past week. Several hundred Soviet prisoners were taken as well as large amount of weapons.

21 AMERICAN PLANES DESTROYED BY REICH IN DUELS OVER KIEL

46 British Bombers Also Shot Down in Germany; Luftwaffe Raids Portsmouth

Special

BERLIN, May 23.—Twenty-one American aircraft were shot down under difficult defense conditions when a heavy terror attack was launched by United States bombers against Kiel yesterday, an urgent D.N.B. report disclosed today.

Damage was caused in the residential quarters and casualties were suffered by the people. At the same time, naval flak formations in defense against the enemy air raids downed seven enemy machines including six four-engined bombers.

Other units of the naval command, harbor protection vessels, patrol forces and flak mounted on board steamers downed another 10 enemy planes over the German and French channel coasts.

Meanwhile, 46 four-engined British bombers according to the latest reports were destroyed when the Royal Air Force continued their terror attacks against German cities last night.

Particularly in Dortmund and Brunswick, damage was done to residential districts and lives were lost.

In the meantime, other American bomber formations penetrated the southwestern German territory today. German fighters immediately started defense action and engaged the enemy over Alsace. Four-engined enemy bombers escorted by numerous fighter planes were intercepted and were prevented from reaching their objectives in closed formations.

According to reports on hand so far the enemy formations lost considerable number of machines when approaching their targets. Several four-engined bombers struck by flak fire when entering the defense zones and exploding in midair were observed. German air defense forces also fought the enemy aircraft during its return flight.

According to an Amsterdam report, 35 British bombers failed to return from last night's attacks on German territory.

In the meantime, strong formations of heavy German bombers last night made another attack on the British harbor of Portsmouth. Large number of high explosive and incendiary bombs dropped on the town in the course of the 20-minute attack caused widespread fires and destruction in the target areas.

According to authoritative quarters, the attack was carried out with good ground visibility and large conflagrations were started in the first minutes of the attack.

Fast German bombers continued attacks on important targets scattered throughout east Anglia.

Fighting in New Guinea Jungles Terrifies Yanks, Says U.S. Officer

Declares Ferocity of Japanese Troops Plus Malaria, Poisonous Snakes and Insects Make American Soldiers Long to Go Home

So terrified of the Japanese are the American troops engaged in jungle warfare on New Guinea that as soon as they hear the approach of Japanese Forces, they beat a hasty retreat, leaving their wounded comrades behind. Not only are they engaged in battles with the Japanese, but they must combat epidemics of a virulent nature and are daily attacked by venomous snakes, malarial mosquitoes and vicious ants.

Thus, stated Lieutenant Taylor, an American officer who saw action in New Guinea, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Zurich dated May 22, quoting a Swiss daily.

Taylor's account of his experiences in jungle warfare follows:

"Before leaving for the tropical regions we were thoroughly examined and injected against epidemics. Only those who were found to be fit for tropical warfare were dispatched to New Guinea. We had to carry on our backs heavy packs which contained canned food and various kinds of medicine. Nothing terrified us as much as an attack of tropical fever. Because of the abominable weather and innumerable insects, skin diseases became rampant among us. Utmost care was needed, therefore, to avoid vicious insects.

"In the jungles, we had to resort to guerilla tactics. Equipped with light guns, hand-grenades and daggers, we were daily engaged in hand-to-hand combats. Furthermore, we had to camouflage ourselves. It was most important in jungle warfare to keep close watch on the enemy soldiers and score accurate hits before they could disappear among the protective jungle trees.

Epidemics Prevalent

"Besides enduring all the necessities usual to warfare, we had to combat dangerous epidemics and were constantly subjected to sudden attacks by venomous snakes and vicious insects.

"In the jungles it was often impossible to act as ordered by the commander because we encountered unforeseen circumstances which demanded the use of our own discretion and judgement.

"Clad in green uniforms and with our faces plastered with mud, we marched on inch by inch groping in the dark. The Japanese soldiers were dressed in dark green uniforms and had their faces painted green. Approaching our enemy, we would get ready to open fire at any moment. No weapon yet devised is effective in jungle warfare.

"The fact that all but one out of the 1,200 donkeys used by the late Major-General Charles Wingate in the jungle battles in northern Burma died, attests to the severity of jungle warfare. Though we used animals in transporting war materials and food supplies, we often had to carry the packs ourselves whenever our animals died on the way.

Air Transport Unreliable

"Transportation by aircraft is unreliable since it is governed by weather conditions. The defeat suffered by the Wingate forces can be largely ascribed to the lack of ammunition and food supplies caused by the inactivity of aircraft due to the inclement weather and thick fog. According to reports from the Burma front, our comrades there had to subsist on snakes and goatmeat. A certain soldier under Wingate stated that when his unit was surprise-attacked by the Japanese one night, they fled in miserable confusion, leaving their wounded behind.

"Those who participate in jungle warfare for a month or so usually lose weight. Even those who are lucky enough to return home safely, have scars, wounds and bites all over their bodies. It often takes the soldiers who return home at least one month to recover normal health but even then they often suffer from hallucination. They imagine they can hear again the ominous calls of jungle birds and jump to their feet in anticipation of Japanese attacks. In the jungles the Japanese often imitated the calls of birds when they signalled to each other. We knew we were doomed whenever we heard those Japanese bird-calls.

"With unimaginable hardships and sufferings always accompanying jungle operations, it is no wonder that the American soldiers stationed in the jungle areas yearn to return home."

JOURNALS IN U.S. REVIVE ORLEMANSKY'S SQUABBLE

State Polish Priest Received Personal Invitation From Premier Stalin

Special

LISBON, May 23.—The press in the United States has published sensational reports on the reasons underlying Polish-American Father Stanislau Orlemansky's recent trip to Moscow, according to the Exchange Telegraph.

The British paper quoted United States papers as saying that Orlemansky did not make the trip on his own accord but that he had done so upon receipt of a personal invitation from Premier Josef Stalin. The U.S. State Department, which disliked giving permits to those leaving the country, was however, ordered by President Franklin Roosevelt to issue Orlemansky a passport, the paper said.

The paper added that the original plan was to invite Leo Krzyski, president of the Polish Workers' Syndicate, to Moscow because he had greater political influence than Orlemansky but that Moscow had eventually decided to invite Orlemansky, who was known for his Russophile attitude, and Professor Oscar Lange. Polish leftist circles, including the right wing of the Socialists, are feeling deep indignation at the trip of these two Poles, it was said.

WAVELL BACK IN DELHI

Holds Discussion With Officers of Glider Force

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, returned to Delhi by air today after holding discussions with the commander and staff officers of the glider troops force at headquarters in central Burma, according to information received here from Delhi.

Wavell is said also to have conferred with the British and American air officers connected with the glider troop unit.

BRITISH LABORITE HITS STATEMENT BY AMERY

States Only Worsening Conditions in India; Urges Gandhi-Viceroy Meeting

Special

LISBON, May 23.—William Cove, Labor member of the British Parliament and president of the Council for International Recognition of Indian Independence, today assailed the statement by Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, yesterday that the British Government has no intention of releasing the Indian National Congress leaders from prison, according to a London dispatch.

Cove told a Reuter reporter that Amery's approach to the present situation is "greatly to be regretted." He declared: "At the moment, only grave disservice can be rendered to the cause of India by interference here of either amateur or professional politicans." He added that the question has "for the time passed to India."

In this connection, Cove urged an "unfettered meeting" between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Field Marshal Archibald Wavell.

FLOODS IN IOWA WORSEN

State Hit by Heavy Disaster in Past 40 Years; Big Damage Seen

Special

LISBON, May 23.—Residents of central and southeastern Iowa today continued their fight against the worst floods in 40 years, according to dispatches received here.

At least half of the State is reported under water, while the steadily mounting death toll from tornadoes and floods since Thursday of last week rose to 11. Hundreds of American families were moved from their homes and numerous head of livestock were lost as the Des Moines and Skunk rivers broke their banks. Damage is occurring so fast that estimates thus far cannot be made, the reports added.

NIPPON FORCES GAIN INVINCIBLE POSITION IN BUTHIDAUNG AREA

Foe Abandons 15,000 Bodies In Abortive Counter-Drive—Large Booty Also Taken

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDO-BURMA BORDER FRONT, May 23.—In less than 20 days since the commencement of their annihilative operations, Japanese Units in the Buthidaung-Maungdaw sector completely established an invincible defense structure after routing several brigades belonging to the British 26th Division.

In face of the approach of the rainy season, the anti-Axis troops attempted to direct an offensive at Akyab in order to recapture Buthidaung by breaking through the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Road, and moreover, they again resumed activity in the sector on the right bank of the Mayu River. In concert with the operations of three brigades, the 26th Division advanced to the area on the right bank of the Mayu River in an attempt to cut off the supply line at the rear of the Japanese Forces.

Since the commencement of the annihilative operations launched by the Japanese against the 9th Brigade of the West African 81st Division several brigades belonging to the 26th Division were also wiped out within 20 days, while the main body of the 26th Division was tightly cornered at the eastern slopes of the Mayu Mountain Range. Simultaneously, the 9th Brigade was mopped up outside the area west of the Mawdok Mountain Range, and thus the second counter-offensive of the enemy was completely smashed.

Enemy Plans

The Mountbatten Headquarters that had been seeking a chance to retake Akyab, sent the 5th, 7th and one mechanized brigade together with the 81st West African Division to the 80-kilometer line extending from the Naaf River to the Kaladan River. The foe planned to send these troops into action in conjunction with Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell's contemplated operation against the Fukawng sector. And in the middle of February, the anti-Axis forces launched a large-scale offensive.

Crack units of the Imperial Forces in these areas withdrew from Maungdaw in order to draw the enemy troops to the front of the Japanese positions. On February 4, the Japanese directed a forestalling blitzkrieg operation, and within less than 20 days, caught up with the main body of the 7th Division in the Sinziewwa Basin and annihilated it.

As a result of this defeat, the enemy dispatched the 26th Division to the area in front of Buthidaung and the main force of this division advanced southward along the Kaladan River after concentrating in the neighborhood of Nakyedauk. In conjunction with the 81st Division, the anti-Axis forces attempted to break through our strategic firing line.

With special assault units, the Japanese repeatedly attacked and smashed the anti-Axis mechanized units and artillery positions. On the other hand, the Japanese intercepted the 81st West African Division in front of Myohon and pressed it to the border line, thus contributing to the smooth development of the Japanese assault on Imphal from the Central Indo-Burma border area.

Nippon Drive Confuses Foe

Confused by the Japanese offensive against Imphal, which was started on March 8, the enemy dispatched the 25th Division to the Maungdaw area and reinforced the 26th Division in front of Buthidaung, while the 30th Infantry Brigade was sent to the first firing-line on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw Road, to Shinobin, Sinzeiwwa and the 182 Height.

Meanwhile, the West African 81st Division, in concert with the 9th Brigade, advanced southward along the western slopes of the Mawdok Mountain Range and prepared for an offensive. But, all these enemy forces were defeated by the Japanese in their forestalling attacks.

As the rainy season has started in these areas, there is no chance for the enemy to challenge the Japanese to a decisive battle.

In the abortive Burma counter-offensive which lasted from February 4 to May 8, the foe left 14,812 bodies behind on the battlefields, while 675 war prisoners were captured by the Japanese.

The principal war trophies captured by the Japanese in this period include 29 trench mortars, 200 heavy machine guns, 1,666 firearms, in addition to innumerable rounds of various kinds of ammunition, clothing and telephone wires.

Moreover, 69 tanks, 109 armored cars, 827 trucks, 34 guns, six anti-aircraft guns, 28 vessels, ammunition dumps and others were destroyed or set ablaze.

Nippon Planes Blast Seven Enemy P-51's Over Fukawng Area

Domei

X X BASE ON BURMA FRONT, May 24.—Seven enemy Consolidated P-51's were downed or severely damaged at X X on May 19 by a squadron of crack Japanese fighter planes, headed for an attack on the Fukawng area. Braving unfavorable weather conditions, the Japanese air unit had launched out on repeated raids on the enemy, but were suddenly intercepted above XX by the enemy planes. In the ensuing aerial combat six enemy planes were sent hurtling to the ground, although two are unconfirmed. The remaining enemy plane was heavily damaged. The loss on our side was two planes self-blasted.

RESCUE ATTEMPT BY ENEMY FOILED

Relentless Japanese Attacks Frustrate Foe's Counter-Drive Plan in Imphal Area

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA-INDIAN BORDER FRONT, May 23.—Every attempt of the anti-Axis forces to rescue the troops of the British 4th Corps, now trapped in our tightened encirclement ring in the Imphal basin, has been frustrated by the Japanese.

Frantically trying to break through the Dimapur, Kohima and Imphal Roads, the enemy, upon being reinforced by strong tank columns, airplanes and guns, continued persistent resistance against our positions around Kohima.

Intense counter-attacks of the enemy were particularly concentrated upon the 5102 Height while powerful enemy troops with 19 tanks in their van directed an offensive in the Jotosoma and Zubsa areas at daybreak of May 19.

Under cover of our artillery fire, the Japanese Units on the first firing line immediately contacted the counter-attacking enemy troops, destroying five tanks and routing the foe. On the evening of the same day, another enemy force came attacking a point northwest of the 5102 Height, but completely failed in their assault after losing several heavy tanks.

On the other hand, the enemy also was trying to recapture Kohima with reinforcements of tanks, artillery and air supplies, and attempting to attack the 1630 Height, southwest of Kohima, and the Nelhema and Lungzumi sectors.

But, all these counter-offensive plans have been smashed in the face of the relentless and dauntless attacks of the Japanese troops, who are now in high spirits.

5185 Height Is Occupied

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 22.—The Japanese Units that broke into the sector east of the 5185 Height at dawn on May 11, completely occupied that height at 4 a.m. on May 19, after a fierce hand-to-hand fight with the anti-Axis troops.

Meanwhile, the enemy remnants in the circular positions south of the Palel Road, were driven into a tight corner by the vigorous Japanese onslaughts.

As the result of the occupation of the 5185 Height, Shenamu, the vital central base in the enemy's circular positions, has now been exposed to a direct menace.

In a struggle to retake this important Height, the enemy launched a big-scale counter-attack, but the attempt was smashed by the Japanese who inflicted annihilative blows upon the enemy.

Foe's Attacks Smashed

By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 23.—Japanese Forces in the Kangratongi sector have dealt tremendous blows to the counter-attacking enemy troops in battles which raged during the day and night.

Consternated by our furious attacks launched from the Wukululu Road area, the anti-Axis forces have been hastily attempting to execute their plan to open up a retreat route.

As a result, the enemy counter-attacks on Kangratongi, on the Kohima Highway, and the thrusts against various other heights east of Kangratongi, have increased in number. On May 16, the enemy launched two counter-offensives, followed by another three the next day and five on May 19.

On the other hand, the Japanese intercepted the attackers and inflicted tremendous blows upon them. At a height north of Kangratongi, the Japanese, early on the morning of May 19, contacted the enemy forces, and in a violent battle destroyed and set ablaze five tanks.

On the other battlefields, the Japanese blasted 10 tanks as well as heavy trench mortars and other enemy firearms, thus completely frustrating the anti-Axis counter-offensives.

OUR ARMY IN HONAN ANNIHILATE ENEMY IN FIRST WAR ZONE

Imperial Headquarters Reveals 34,800 Bodies Picked Up; 9,400 Captured

[Map on Page 2]

The Imperial Japanese Army in the Honan area, in cooperation with the strong units that had advanced southward from the Shansi sector, has already annihilated the main body of the enemy troops in the First War Zone and is now further continuing its operation, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Part of our Forces is keeping watch on Loyang and the enemy troops isolated in the vicinity appear to be about three divisions strong, the Imperial Headquarters further revealed.

In the same communique the Imperial Headquarters disclosed the principal war results since the commencement of the operations up to May 21.

Bodies picked up by our side are about 34,800 and about 9,400 taken prisoner.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m. May 24

"1. Our Army in the Honan area, in cooperation with powerful units that had advanced southward from the Shansi sector, has already annihilated the main body of the enemy forces in the First War Zone and is further continuing its operations.

"2. Watch is now being kept on Loyang by a part of our Forces and the isolated enemy troops around Loyang appear to be about three divisions strong.

"3. The principal war results since the commencement of these operations up to May 21 follow:

"Losses dealt to the enemy:
Bodies picked up by our side—about 34,800.
War prisoners—about 9,400.
Planes shot down 18 (of which three unconfirmed).
War trophies:
Various types of guns—206.
Heavy and light machine guns—725.
Rifles—about 11,000.
Automobiles—108.
Locomotives—6.
Freight cars—123.
"Losses on our side:
Killed—880."

400,000 Naturalized in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—Some 400,000 foreigners living in the United States were given their naturalization papers during 1943, according to statistics released by U.S. Attorney-General Francis Biddle. This was the largest figure for the year on record since the beginning of the naturalization policy in the United States and if it continues on the same scale, all foreigners who settle down in the United States would become American citizens within the next 10 years.

Papandreou Forming Cabinet

Special

LISBON, May 23.—George Papandreou, who after a few weeks of activity resigned as Premier of the exile Greek Government, was again entrusted with the formation of a new Government on Monday by refugee King George of Greece, according to a London dispatch.

FOE'S AIM IN ITALY BARED BY DITTMAR

Says Enemy Trying to Tie Down German Reserves But Failing in Attempt

Domei

BERLIN, May 23.—Doubting the ability of the Anglo-American forces in Italy to achieve the operational success they are striving for, Lieutenant-General Dittmar, in a broadcast on Tuesday night under the title "The Fighting in Italy as Viewed From the General Situation," said he believed that the enemy's operational plan was to force the Germans to throw all their reserves into the present battle but stressed, at the same time, that, should the enemy fail to attain this aim, the battle in Italy would be nothing but a costly overture to further battles for the Anglo-American troops.

General Dittmar pointed out that a concentric attack against Europe certainly was the principle characterizing the entire strategy of the British, Americans and the Soviets in the present phase of the war.

Dittmar revealed that the enemy seemed to believe that the ratio of strength between his forces and the German troops at present was such that he had only to choose the place and date for the battle to demonstrate that the initiative was his. It remained to be seen whether such an opinion was right, the General said, adding that one thing was certain, namely that to rely on this questionable superiority to be maintained for any length of time or even to regard it as lasting might turn out to be very dangerous.

General Dittmar continued that it appeared as if the Anglo-American command also were well aware of the heavy risks involved by the large-scale offensive facing them and their peoples.

General Dittmar opined that the enemy's wish to obtain information of the German strength had been the chief motive for the resumption of attacks in Italy. The enemy forces employed here seemed to be having to play the role of vanguards inasmuch as their struggle was meant to create favorable conditions for future attacks of the main forces.

Viewed from this angle, the battle in Italy, which aimed at diverting and tying down the German forces, doubtlessly was part of the fight against the German reserves which were the main obstacle to the materialization of the enemy's plan to force a decision.

He emphasized that until now the Anglo-Americans had been unable to cut off any part of the German forces which alone might justify the enemy's large-scale offensive since it was the only way to force the German command to send substantial reserves to the Italian front. General Dittmar admitted that it would take the German command a good deal of clever planning and economy on the use of relatively small manpower and material available to be able to go on preventing the numerically superior Anglo-American forces from achieving the desired success.

If Anglo-American reports spoke of the piercing of a strongly fortified German line, this was doubtlessly gross exaggeration, General Dittmar emphasized.

The so-called Hitler Line was a mere product of fancy. "Do the people in Britain and the United States really believe that the German military command would give to a mere switch line the name of the supreme leader?" General Dittmar asked.

He stressed that the enemy might rest assured that this line which he was calling the Hitler Line was just one line among many, all of which would, if necessary, show their strength to the attackers.

In conclusion, General Dittmar emphasized that in view of the ferocity of the German resistance as revealed by the continuous German counter-thrusts, it was impossible for the enemy to achieve a large-scale operative success even if the enemy troops should succeed in linking up with the forces in the Nettuno bridgehead.

Croat Reds Smashed

Domei

BELGRADE, May 23.—The Communists in Croatia have lost 2,364 dead and 361 prisoners as well as deserters were captured during May 14 and 21. The casualties of the Communists on May 21 amounted to 728 dead and 37 prisoners and deserters. Moreover, 25 machine-guns, about 500 rifles and several supply dumps were seized in addition to over 100 horses and several hundred head of cattle.

Naples Forging Ration Cards

Domei

ROME, May 23.—Over 300,000 forged food ration cards are in circulation in Naples, according to Colonel Peletti, Amgot Commissioner in Naples, who added that there are about 1,500 tons of flour disappearing monthly from the open market only to appear again on the black market.

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 24

AIMS OF WELFARE MEASURES

ASAHI SHIMBUN—The Enforcement Ordinances of the amended Welfare Annuities and the amended Health Insurance Act have been promulgated. In each instance, the scope of beneficence has been extended and procedures simplified. The measures are timely, especially when living expenses must be economized to effect savings and buy bonds.

Among the Welfare Ministry's measures that are achieving salutary results, there is the operation of people's training gymnasiums. Here the young workers with weak muscles and those liable to develop tuberculosis undergo training to achieve robust health. At first, not only those who were to be sent there, but even their parents and relatives, hesitated to let them go because they thought that the stigma of physical unfitness would be attached to them. Also, the factories did not think well of so much inroads on their time. But the training has proved a complete success, with health built up and with it increased efficiency. Thus, it has come to be proposed in some quarters that not only workers, but all the youths who are not of robust health should undergo the training before taking the military service examinations.

It is hoped that the same system will be adopted for the young women, more and more of whom are working in factories, especially as it will build up their constitution for their future maternity.

AMERICA'S AMBITION FOR WORLD CONTROL IS EXPOSED

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Regarding the internal conflict in the anti-Axis camp, a development that reveals this clash of interests so clearly is the attitude of Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking toward the very imperialistic statement made last month by Walter Lippmann, commentator of the New York Herald-Tribune, which, it is believed, represents the views of the United States authorities.

At the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held in Washington on April 21, Lippmann declared that the United States should obtain fair returns for the war sacrifices paid in the blood of the American people and for the funds and materials supplied to the allies.

He also said that the Japanese islands in the Pacific which fall into the hands of the United States forces must be turned into American territory, and that he did not favor independence for the Philippines.

Continuing, Lippmann declared that of all the military bases in West Asia, Europe and Central and South America, those which are necessary for the United States must be held permanently.

This, of course, is like counting the chicks before they are hatched but, at the same time, we cannot help feeling righteously indignant over the declaration of such an ambition.

Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, stated recently that he did not necessarily desire to see the revival of the gold standard in the future. Anderson's statement may be regarded as Britain's reply to the American imperialists and, moreover, it is an indication that Britain does not always follow the road taken by the United States.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is not airing her opinion on the matter, but has taken to action. If America's aim is to gain payments for all the sacrifices she makes for the anti-Axis cause, as revealed by Lippmann, then, the Soviet Union has further cause to be dissatisfied with America inasmuch as she is making greater sacrifices on the Eastern Front.

The recent activity of the Soviet Union in West Asia and the Balkans has become particularly active of late, and in the United States, fear of the Soviet Union is being voiced in some quarters. Thus, the clash of interests between the United States and the Soviet Union has been revealed.

Meanwhile, in Chungking, the Ta Kung Pao lamented that the Chiang regime has been fooled by the Atlantic Charter.

When Edward Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State, was director of the Arms Lend-Lease Board, he said that the payments for lend-lease goods would not necessarily have to be made in kind and that this arrangement would aid the United States in her scheme to set up a new world order. In this connection, a Swedish newspaper once said that the Lend-Lease Act was merely a tool for building the "United States World Empire." And Lippmann's recent statement has fully proved it.

On realizing the real aims of the United States, a Turkish newspaper called upon the public to reflect on the situation confronting Turkey due to anti-Axis pressure.

In South America, it is reported that the anti-American feeling is intensifying and that the various States in that area desire to extend their recognition to Argentina in an attempt to free themselves from the "good neighbor policy" of the United States.

Thus, the internal unrest in the anti-Axis camp is being aggravated as it becomes more manifest that the United States ambition is nothing short of world control.

ANGLO-U.S. ATTACKS IN ITALY REPULSED

American 5th Army Fails to Take Terracina; Fighting at Monte Leucio Rages

Special

BERLIN, May 23.—The fighting in southern Italy was marked in the past 24 hours by extremely heavy attacks by the British Eighth Army in the Pontecorvo-Aquino area and by an unsuccessful attempt of the American Fifth Army to capture the town of Terracina. No essential change has come about to the whole situation.

Fighting now is raging on the slopes of Monte Leucio where the elevated positions of the Germans dominate the Anglo-American positions. The American Fifth Army is faced with the difficult task of mastering the barrier of the Ausoni Mountains after its thrust into the narrow part of Terracina was halted. American advance units which penetrated that point were driven out again and shoved back several kilometers.

This barrier is formed from south to north, by Monte Leano, 676 meters, high; Monte Romano, 863 meters; Monte Delle Fate, 1,090 meters; Nibbio Mountain, 1,056 meters and Monte Caloilli, 1,109 meters high. After the Liri valley comes Sacco valley through which the railway to Rome runs. Only a second rate road leads through the mountain. It winds through the mountain from Fondidevolsci to Via Casilina.

Monte Calville rises northwest of Pico. Fighting now is going on on the slopes of Monte Leucio, 470 meters high, which is located northeast of Pico and forms a barrier of the Liri valley. The area in which the fighting is taking place stretches from Terracina in the south across the mountain slopes north of San Biagio, Via Legnola, Monte Appiolo, Monte Leucio, and Aquino to the southern slope of Monte Cairo.

Big Battle Rages

Meanwhile, a new phase of the big battle has commenced in Italy after the Anglo-Americans launched a large-scale attack with strong forces in the Nettuno beachhead which the German High Command had been expecting for some time, and which did not come as a surprise in any way, writes Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean military correspondent.

He says that it was also to be assumed that the enemy would not launch the main thrust in the direction of Rome, but arrange his attack as a strategical cooperation between the American 5th and the British 8th Armies and that he would consequently first of all launch his assaults against the eastern and northeastern sector of the German encirclement ring.

In most sectors of the battle line now reaching over 45 kilometers, there has practically been no change in the front line. Enemy pressure, however, is continuing and from the moving up of fresh reserves which has been observed in the enemy's rear lines of communications, it may be deducted that new heavy fighting may be expected.

The center of gravity of the enemy offensive is located at the moment with the American 5th Army whose main strength has deployed on the plain in the Fondi Valley and which is continuing attacks from there in a westerly as well as in northwesterly direction.

Obstacles Impede Foe

Two operative tendencies are gradually showing up. The left flank obviously is aiming at striking forward via Terracina along Appia into the Pontinian plain and later to establish contact with the forces on the Nettuno front. Overcoming of the Terracina obstacles where the Ausoni Mountains come very close to the seashore as well as the removal of strong German barrier positions in these mountains are extremely difficult tactical problems which the enemy assault forces must solve first before they are even able to think of realizing their operative objective.

The American spearhead which entered Terracina on Monday was only able to stay there a very short time before being forced back eastwards again for a number of kilometers by a German counter-thrust.

Meanwhile, the right wing of the American 5th Army which had turned toward the northwest has been trying for some days to get into the rear of the German forces fighting in the Pontecorvo-Piedimonte area in order to encircle these forces or at least force them to retreat and thus open to the British 8th Army lagging behind further east an advance or road of break-through along Via Casiline.

In spite of the strongest employment of men and material, the enemy has thus far been unable to carry through this plan. American formations which pushed forward up to Lenola were checked here by local German operative reserves and are engaged in heavy fighting which is still continuing.

Attempting to push eastward, colored French mercenaries assaulted repeatedly Monte Appiolo and the town of Pico. The fighting there is swaying to and fro. Several enemy attacks were either ironed out by counter-thrusts or sealed up entirely.

At the front between Pontecorvo and Piedimonte where embittered fighting for both towns is continuing as heretofore, the British 8th Army sacrificed again piles of dead and wounded without attaining the desired break-through. German artillery and shell-thrower troops took a prominent share in smashing these enemy attacks.

Honan Foe Doomed

The above map shows the main theater of war in the current Honan campaign staged by the Japanese Forces.

FOE RAIDS MENACE RAVENNA MOSAICS

Bombs Hit Santa Maria Maggiore Church; Land Near Galla Placidia Tomb

Special

LISBON, May 22.—Priceless works of art at Ravenna are doomed to destruction by the indiscriminate bombings of the Anglo-Americans who insist on disregarding international law as well as laws of humanity by bombing non-military objectives, writes Alexander Boltho von Hohenback, Transocean's correspondent.

Irreplaceable cultural monuments at Ravenna especially early Romanesque churches and early Christian mosaics over 15 centuries old are in danger of complete destruction.

Bombs dropped by British and American planes have fallen in the immediate vicinity of the world famous tomb of Empress Galla Placidia which was completed in the year 440 and admirably preserved. It contains some of the most valuable mosaics in existence today.

The celebrated church of Santa Maria Maggiore has also been hit.

The commissary in charge of the protection of fine arts in Ravenna, Moschini, stated that no means exist for removing the mosaics from the walls and placing them in safety. Hence there remained no alternative but to leave them where they are notwithstanding the imminent risk of their destruction.

This would be an irreparable loss to civilization as there is nothing in the world today to compare with the Ravenna mosaics as the work of early Christian art. For instance, the mosaic representation of the Good Shepherd in the mausoleum of Galla Placidia revealed more profoundly than any other work of the mystical faith inspiring Christiandom 400 years after the crucifixion.

AXIS LEADERS HAIL PACT ANNIVERSARY

Fuehrer, Il Duce Exchange Cables of Felicitation; Victory Aim Is Stressed

Domei

BERLIN, May 23.—On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the German-Italian Friendship and Alliance Pact, telegrams were exchanged today between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, between Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Duce as well as Seragiio Mazzolini, Undersecretary of State in the Italian Foreign Ministry.

All the messages stressed determination to fight on until final victory is achieved.

The Fuehrer's telegram to the Duce follows:

"In the Friendship and Alliance Pact concluded five years ago, both our nations expressed their determination to stand together in order to maintain and secure their vital rights in friendship and unity.

"In commemoration of this historic day, I submit to you, on behalf of the entire German nation, my most sincere and cordial greetings and wishes. At the same time, I express my unswerving certainty that the victory of the Tripartite Powers is the safest guarantee for a happy and free future for the Axis nations."

The Duce's telegram to the Fuehrer:

"On the occasion of the signing of the Friendship and Alliance Pact between Germany and Italy, which are united by common ideals and by the determination to pursue their way as predestined until the end, I would like once more in the name of the Italian Social Republic to express my sincere belief that Germany and its allies will win final victory. Fresh formations of Italian troops are about to take part in the battle against the common foe."

Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop's message to the Duce:

"On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Friendship and Alliance Pact, please accept my sincerest and most cordial greetings. Today, more than ever before, I am convinced that the fateful struggle for Europe's freedom will end with our victory over the common foe, and will thus pave the way for the happy future of our peoples."

Premier Mussolini's telegram to Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop:

"On the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the Friendship and Alliance Pact, I would like to assure Your Excellency that the Italian Social Republic, in firm belief, will continue its way side by side with Germany until victory is gained—a victory that will crown the heroic determination of the Reich and its allies with a just and better world."

Opposes Jews Changing Names

Special

LISBON, May 23.—Modification of the British law to prevent Jews from changing their names was demanded in a letter to the Sunday Times by Major Alestair Menzies of Aberdeen, according to a London dispatch. If the Jew believed he could do better business under a non-Jewish name, he need pay only £10 to acquire, for instance, a good Scotch name, he complained.

CHIANG UNITS LEAVE OVER 6,000 BODIES

Chungking Officers and Men Desperate as They Fail to Make Progress

By T. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE BURMA FRONT, May 22.—More than 6,000 bodies have been abandoned by the Chungking forces in the Fukawng and Nu River areas and the enemy dead are fast piling up on account of the suicidal frame of mind of the Chungking first-line officers and men who are mercilessly being goaded on to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the United States and Britain.

Tied hand and foot by the United States, materially and morally, Chungking leaders now at the end of their tether are ruthlessly flinging their men at the strong Japanese positions on the western bank of the Nu River so as to satisfy the clamor of the United States for results.

In bitter resentment over this attitude on the part of the leaders, the Chungking officers and men at the front are growing more and more reckless, the more so as the rainy season and increasing strength of the Nu River current are thinning out the supply of provisions.

Thus, they are rushing on at the iron fortifications of the Japanese in suicidal fury and are being mowed down by the accurate fire of the Japanese. With consummate skill and cool courage the Japanese are drawing them on and dealing them crushing blows at every turn.

During only nine days between May 11 to 19, the Japanese picked up no less than 1,579 enemy dead on the field, which is more than 150 dead daily on the average, a rate of damage comparable to that during the Nu River campaign of last fall.

On the other hand, the so-called Yunnan army, being sacrificed to the American strategy of "Onward to Tokyo," has suffered 4,630 killed, counting only the bodies picked up by the Japanese. Throughout the Fukwang area, the total number of the enemy troops killed is estimated at 10,000.

Of the precious tanks that the Americans had allotted to them, the Japanese have wrecked or burnt up some 82. Thus, the Chungking forces have lost more than half of their meager supply of tanks.

So long as Chungking continues to offer its futile and wasted resistance, the Fukawng and Nu River areas will continue to be moistened with the blood of its officers and men and strewed with their bodies.

Bandit Forces Crushed

Domei

TSINGTAO, May 23.—Japanese Units, in concert with the Peace Preservation Corps, in the middle part of May launched an operation against the bandit forces of Wang Chang-chih, Commander of the 4th Corps, and Ko Ko-ching, Commander of the 9th Corps which had been active in the Changi-hsien and Wei-hsien areas of the Shantung-Kiangsu war zone.

On May 18, our forces defeated the troops under Commander Ko at Kuchuan, about 20 kilometers west of Changi, and then on the following day, they surrounded the headquarters of Commander Wang at Suncheng, about 18 kilometers southeast of Changi. After a fierce battle, our forces annihilated about 1,700 enemy troops at Suncheng, and captured Commander Wang.

In this operation, our Forces gained the following results:

Enemy bodies found, 1,200; war prisoners taken, 400. Principal war trophies captured: Two trench mortars, 114 trench mortar shells, 14 Czech light machine-guns, 826 rifles, 3,320 rounds of rifle shots, 38 pistols, 4,536 hand grenades, 306 bayonets. Enemy installations smashed, one clothing depot, seven munition storehouses, and others.

On learning that the First Division of the Chungking Peace Preservation Corps of about 700 men had invaded Lichiafon, 15 kilometers west of Changi, our punitive units surrounded them and at dawn on May 1, they opened an attack and obtained the following results:

Enemy bodies found, 200; prisoners taken, 15. Principal war trophies captured: one trench mortar, 57 rifles, 164 rifle bullets and others.

Mum on Bulgar Reshuffle

Domei

BERLIN, May 23.—The spokesman of the German Foreign Office dealing with the reshuffle of the Bulgarian Government, stated today that no fresh information is available here. Asked whether the delay in the reshuffle of the Government was probably linked with foreign and political problems, the spokesman categorically denied this assumption.

Lieut.-Col. Kirchner Killed

Domei

BELGRADE, May 22.—Lieutenant-Colonel Kirchner, who defended Belgrade in 1915, was among those killed in the latest Anglo-American terror raid on this city.

YANKS KILL PRISONERS

War Captives Taken in 1942 Killed During Epinal Raid

Domei

ZURICH, May 23.—Of 3,000 Nepalese prisoners confined at Epinal in the eastern part of France, 300 were killed when on May 11 an American army air force rained bombs on the city, according to the National Zeitung.

Some of the survivors, numbering 2,000 are said to have fled in the direction of Switzerland in order to escape across the border.

The prisoners had been taken at Marsa Matruh on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt in 1942 and sent to Epinal from there.

Rites Held for Chen

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 22.—Simple but solemn funeral service was held this afternoon for Eugene Chen, former Chinese Foreign Minister, in the presence of many distinguished Chinese and Japanese officials. Tribute to Mr. Chen was paid by W. W. Yen, former Chinese Foreign Minister and Ambassador to Moscow, who stressed the patriotism of the deceased and sacrifices that he had made for China when it became a Republic.

Goebbels Exhorts Officers

Domei

BERLIN, May 23.—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, speaking before an assembly of high ranking German officers who had recently returned from the various war fronts to undergo special training courses, declared that this global struggle has developed into a war of ideologies in which the people, possessing the superior political idea and the greater strength of political conviction, would be victorious.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 23

In the Nettuno landing head, the enemy early this morning intensified his artillery activity to drumfire. Supported by planes as well as strong infantry and tank forces, the enemy then launched an attack southwest and west of Aprilia and in the Cisterna-Littoria sector. The fighting is in full swing now.

At the Italian Southern Front, the enemy attempt at making a surprise thrust to occupy Terracina was frustrated but northeast of Terracina, the enemy succeeded in taking a hill position. The focal point of the enemy's large-scale attack yesterday was also the Lanola-Pontecorvo sector and at Piedimonte. Our troops repulsed the enemy who after furious artillery fire and supported by bombers attacked with strong infantry and tank forces. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. Some local dents achieved by the enemy at some points were sealed off or else ironed out in counter-thrusts.

The fighting at Pontecorvo and at Piedimonte was particularly embittered. All enemy attempts at breaking through supported by very heavy artillery fire and incessant attacks by bombers were smashed in the concentric fire of our artillery and Werfers.

In the Eastern Front, only limited local fighting activity occurred, otherwise the day was quiet. After mopping up the river bend on the lower Dniester, the fighting south of Dubosari has come to an end. Our infantry and tank formations supported by bombers and battleplanes of the German and Rumanian command smashed here several Soviet rifle divisions and one Soviet tank brigade. The enemy suffered heavy casualties and lost, moreover, 2,000 prisoners, 47 tanks, 71 guns and other war material.

Our bomber formations last night attacked the Dshankoi Railway Station in northern Crimea causing fires and explosions.

U.S. bombers yesterday during daytime made a terror attack against Kiel causing damage and casualties especially in the residential districts. Under difficult defense conditions, 22 enemy aircraft were shot own.

British bombers attacked several German cities last night inflicting damage and casualties in the residential quarters especially in Dortmund and Brunswick. Our A.A.-defense forces downed 46 enemy four-engined bombers.

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WALLACE EN ROUTE TO VISIT CHUNGKING

Passes Through Fairbanks; Bricker Exposes C.I.O.'s Plot To Back Democrats

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 23.—U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace passed through Fairbanks, Alaska, today en route to Chungking as "messenger" of President Roosevelt, according to an International News Service report.

Meanwhile, from Washington it was reported that a group of Democrats of Ohio called on Roosevelt to accept a fourth term for presidency. From Houston, Texas, Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, who is a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, in a speech last night declared that he had been informed from reliable sources that the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was prepared to spend $5,000,000 to keep the Democratic administration in power.

Bricker also charged that the C.I.O. committee is leading "the nation in the direction of state socialism." He also attacked the Roosevelt administration for maintaining "needless and costly bureaucracy."

F.D.R.'s Renomination Sure

Special

LISBON, May 23.—President Roosevelt's unanimous nomination as a Democratic candidate for President at the Democratic National Convention in July is considered as certain by political observers in Washington, according to a Washington dispatch.

Majority of the Democratic state delegates to the party convention has already been elected and nearly all will nominate Roosevelt for his fourth term.

Nomination of another Democratic candidate is hardly spoken of and the unanimous renomination of Roosevelt shortly after the convening of the convention appears certain.

Quarters close to the President already now predict his reelection and a Democratic majority in the Senate as well as the House of Representatives.

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Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
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TSUBOKAMI EXTOLS THAI WAR EFFORTS

Says Enemy's Blind Bombings Only Strengthen People's Will to Fight to Victory

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Correspondent in Tokyo for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri

The strenuous efforts of the Thai Government and people in every field to increase the strength of the Thai nation under the able leadership of Field Marshal Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram so that they may contribute even more to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the gallantry with which the Thai forces have fought shoulder to shoulder with the Imperial Japanese Forces and the high spirit and morale of the Thai people in face of the blind bombing raids carried out by the enemy on Thai cities were highly lauded by Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, in an exclusive interview granted the writer. The Ambassador also paid high tribute to His Excellency Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram for his earnest efforts to realize the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region in conformity with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

Asked what his plans were for promoting closer relationship between Japan and Thailand during the time he proposed to spend in Japan, the Ambassador replied that he was at present explaining to proper authorities here the latest internal situation in Thailand, particularly its economic conditions so that reasonable assistance may be given to stabilize the wartime life of the Thai people.

To a further query as to what he would carry back to Thailand, Mr. Tsubokami stated that he would go back to Thailand to resume his post when his health improved with the knowledge that understanding between Japan and Thailand had been promoted by his discussions with the authorities concerned on the efforts of Thailand in the successful prosecution of the war.

The following are the questions asked by the correspondent and Mr. Tsubokami's answers to them:

QUESTION: How is Your Excellency's health? What are your Excellency's plans for the three months that you propose to spend in Japan?

ANSWER: I came back to Japan to recuperate as well as to discuss with the authorities concerned on various fields of relationship between Japan and Thailand.

Q. It has been reported that you will spend about three months here before returning to your post in Bangkok. Does Your Excellency expect to arrive in Thailand before the end of July? What gift will Your Excellency carry back to Thailand?

A. When my health improves I shall go back to Thailand with the gift of better understanding between Japan and Thailand through my discussions with the authorities concerned on the efforts of Thailand in the successful prosecution of the war.

Q. What are Your Excellency's plans for promoting closer relationship between Japan and Thailand during the period of your stay in Japan?

Seek Economic Aid

A. I am explaining to the authorities here the latest internal situation of Thailand, particularly its economic conditions, so that reasonable assistance may be given to stabilize the wartime life of the Thai people and to promote better understanding of Thailand among prominent Japanese personages here and the general public.

Q. The Thai Government has decided to move the capital from Bangkok to Petchabun. Would Your Excellency comment on this?

A. The fact that the Thai Government has decided to construct a new capital right in the heart of the country at Petchabun is a clear indication that the Thai Government is determined to fight to a victorious end, preparing themselves for all eventualities.

Q. What are Your Excellency's views on the activities of the Thai Publicity Department and broadcasting service? What does Your Excellency think of the collaboration between Japan and Thailand in the propaganda war? In what way could Japan help Thailand more to strengthen our common propaganda effort?

A. The Thai Publicity Department and broadcasting service are excellent in explaining to the people the national policy by interpreting it into conversational language and it is hoped that they will lead the people in exerting all efforts for the successful prosecution of the war.

The collaboration between Japan and Thailand against the enemy's propaganda war should be tightened still further so as to silence that of the enemy. In this field Japan has steadfastly shattered the enemy propaganda by always announcing true facts to the world. It is to be hoped that Thai newspaper correspondents in Tokyo will carry those news as much as possible to their home country.

Q. How are the relations between the Thai and Japanese people in Thailand?

A. The relations are cordial due to the mutual respect for each other's customs and way of living. The Japanese in Bangkok pay due respect to the customary raising and lowering of Thai flags every morning and evening.

Q. As Your Excellency knows Thailand is exerting all efforts in collaborating with Japan for the successful prosecution of the war. What are Your Excellency's impressions of wartime Thailand under the leadership of H. E. Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram in various fields such as political, military, cultural, etc.?

Exerting Every Effort

A. In every field the Thai Government and people are making strenuous efforts to increase the strength of the Thai nation under the able leadership of His Excellency Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram so that they may contribute even more to the successful prosecution of the war in full understanding with their allies in Greater East Asia and to adapt their internal structure to the wartime economy.

Q. We Thai people are fully confident of final victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Every success of the Japanese Forces has been an occasion of great rejoicing for us. What does Your Excellency think of the showing of the Thai forces in this war?

A. The Thai forces have fought gallantly shoulder to shoulder with the Imperial Japanese Forces against the tenacious enemy troops in the area of the Thai-Burmese border and repulsed them completely. Since then the Thai forces have been playing an important role as a strong defender of their northern border, cooperating the Japanese Forces to advance into Indian territory without fear of being attacked from behind.

Q. How is the Indian movement for independence progressing in Thailand?

A. Indians in Thailand are wholeheartedly supporting their leader, His Excellency Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in their struggle for the independence of India. They are eager to volunteer in the Indian National Army, a part of which is now trained in Thailand. The movement has enjoyed the full and sympathetic support of the Thai Government.

Q. What are Your Excellency's impressions of the Thai National Cultural Institute and the Women's Cultural Institute?

A. The Thai National Cultural Institute is doing its utmost to enhance the cultural attainments of the Thai people. In particular, it seems to have been successful in inculcating the national cultural spirit among the Thai people.

The Women's Cultural Institute is trying to inspire a sense of responsibility among the Thai women, especially among mothers of the next generation and has recently been doing remarkable work in line with the Government's wartime policy—in taking care of war orphans and sick and wounded soldiers.

Q. What do you think of the sacrifice and spirit of the Thai people during the time of the enemy blind bombings of Thailand?

A. In spite of the considerable sufferings of the Thai people as a result of the enemy bombing, the spirit and morale of the Thai people remain high, with firm conviction of ultimate victory. The more intense the raids, the stronger the determination of the Thai people to eradicate Anglo-American influence in Greater East Asia, and each raid has only resulted in fanning the people's hatred and detestation of the enemy.

Obituary

Vice-Admiral Keizaburo Moriyama, 75, retired, died of pneumonia at his home in Kami-Meguro on Wednesday. Funeral services will be held at Aoyama Funeral Hall on May 28.

Vice-Admiral Moriyama was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral in 1918 and assigned to reserve duty in 1923. He filled the post of Naval Attache in France and was Captain of the Battleships Kasuga and Izumo, as well as the Commander of the Ominato Naval Depot and Head of the Naval Arsenal at Kure.

Minister Aoki Urges East Asiatic Students To Grasp Real Spirit of Fighting Japan

The Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki recently visited the dormitories of the students from the various regions of Greater East Asia and spoke words of encouragement to the pupils. He carefully observed the dormitory life of the students at the International Student Institute for those from the Southern Regions, the Japan-China Educational Association for students from China, the Good Neighbors Society for Mongolian pupils, the Japan-Thailand Educational Association for students from Thailand and India and others.

At the Japan-China Educational Association, the Good Neighbors Society and the Japan-Thailand Educational Association, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister addressed the assembled students in the following vein:

"Along with your aspired academic pursuits I would ask that you do your utmost to grasp the real spirit of Japan and play a vital part in fostering harmony between all the nations of Greater East Asia. In wartime Japan you may experience material inconveniences at times. However such hardships are but the travails of the birth of East Asia and which must be borne by all the people of the region.

"Every Japanese is bearing these privations for the sake of ultimate victory. It is my earnest wish that you understand the real spirit of fighting Japan which is forging ahead through all difficulties for the liberation of East Asia."

On Kansai Trip

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, left Tokyo at 9 a.m. Wednesday to inspect the Kansai district. He is expected to return here today.

REVISION PUBLISHED ON INSURANCE LAW

Payments and Allowances Greatly Increased—More People Receive Benefit

The revision of the Health Insurance Law and the Welfare Annuity and Insurance Law, which was approved by the last 84th Imperial Diet, was announced by the Welfare Minister in the Official Gazette issued on May 24, to become effective on and after October 1.

The Health Insurance Law was formerly applied only to workers in factories and mines and clerical staffs receiving less than ¥150 a month as salary but under the revised law, those with salaries less than ¥200 are included. Also various payments and allowances given under the former law have been greatly increased and the period for receiving allowances in case of sickness or injury is also extended.

The revision of the Welfare Annuity and Insurance Law is further significant. While it was originally applied to factories and mines employing more than 10 male workers, the revision that becomes partly effective on June 1—and fully on October 1—it is now extended to factories and mines employing more than five workers, as well as to banks, firms, shops and other organizations employing more than five persons. Thus even presidents, directors and other high officials of all such establishments are included among the insured.

The highest basis for calculating the annuity payment has been raised from ¥150 to ¥200 so that officials receiving salaries of more than ¥200 will be paid on the basis of ¥200. Formerly payments were made only to those who were insured for more than three years, but under the revision those who have paid premiums for more than six months will receive full benefit.

MANILA OBSERVING JAPAN'S NAVY DAY

Colorful Program Slated on May 27 Feting Victory in Battle of Japan Sea

Domei

MANILA, May 23.—The city of Manila will join the Japanese Empire in the coming celebration of Navy Day on May 27, which marks the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Imperial Japanese Navy over the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

The celebration will begin on May 26 with entertainments as well as a special radio program for sick seamen.

Early on the morning of May 27, a grand parade with the participation of more than 20 groups representing various organizations in Manila will march through the main thoroughfares of the city with the Japanese Naval Band in the vanguard.

In the afternoon at the Metropolitan Theater, the Philippine Publication Company will sponsor a music and movie program to be broadcast over Station PIAM.

The affair will be closed on May 27 with a lecture meeting scheduled for the city residents and free shows for the enlisted men to be held at local theaters.

Privy Council Hears Amau

The regular meeting of the Privy Council was held at 10 a.m. Wednesday. It was attended by President and Vice-President respectively of the Council, Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, and other councillors. After hearing a report by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, on domestic and foreign propaganda, the meeting was adjourned at noon.

HAGUROYAMA WINS 10-DAY SUMO TITLE

East Team Defeats West Side 134 to 104 Points in Tourney At Korakuen Stadium

The East Camp, led by "Yokozuna" or Grand Champion Haguroyama, defeated the West aggregation 134 to 104 points in the 10-day "summer" Sumo tournament which was brought to a close Tuesday at the Korakuen stadium in Tokyo.

Haguroyama set the pace for his teammates by winning the individual championship with no defeats in 10 matches, the only wrestler to finish the tourney with a clean slate.

Haguroyama succeeds this year's "spring" tourney champion, Saganohana, who as a member of the East team suffered three defeats in the tournament just ended. It was Haguroyama's second individual championship; he won his first in the summer tournament of 1941. Always rated an outstanding wrestler he was made a "Yokozuna" (the highest rank among wrestlers), two years ago by the Japan Sumo Association.

A "Yokozuna" of Grand Champion is the highest rank of wrestlers.

When Futabayama went down to a miserable defeat at the hands of another "Yokozuna," Terukuni, in the ninth day, fans felt that the one-time great "champion of champions," establisher of a record of 12 championships, was slowly but surely bowing to age. Although losing to Terukuni can come as no surprise, the manner in which Futabayama was defeated definitely was a surprise. Terukuni faced Futabayama in that crucial match with three defeats chalked up against him. Amid a tension and an air of great expectation, the two men went into their clinch. But before the spectators could really appreciate a "battle of grand champions," it was over. Terukuni simply carried or shoved Futabayama out of the ring. . . . It was without a doubt one of the bitterest defeats for the 33-year old Grand Champion Futabayama.

There were no remarkable upsets throughout the tourney, although Terukuni on the opening day was vanquished by Mitsuneyama of the "maegashira" rank. The wide margin of 30 points which the East camp was able to pile up on the West aggregation can be mainly attributed to the poor showing of such favorites as Terukuni and another "Yokozuna," Akinoumi. Then again such men as Toyoshima, Dewaminato, and Sagamigawa, who were expected to be the bulwarks of the West team were only able to take five matches among them.

For the first time in years, the name of a Nisei wrestler caught the interest of the fans as well as the press. Toyonishiki, a strapping 6-footer, wrestling for the West camp in the "maku-uchi" did exceedingly well in his first shot among the top-notchers by taking six of his ten matches. Much is expected of Toyonishiki in the future.

The record of the principal wrestlers follow:

West (104 points)	W.	L.	East (134 points)	W.	L.
Terukuni	6	4	Haguroyama	10	0
Akinoumi	5	5	Futabayama	9	1
Sagamigawa	3	7	Maedayama	8	2
Masuiyama	4	6	Saganohana	7	3
Toyoshima	1	9	Nayoroiwa	7	3
Kasagiyama	3	7	Kamikaze	8	2
Dewaminato	0	10	Futamiyama	4	6
Wakasegawa	1	9	Azumafuji	6	4

Thai Doctors Call on Aoki

Dr. Phin Muangman, director of the Siriraj Hospital, and Dr. Mano Sombun, director of the Department of Public Health, both of Thailand, accompanied by Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, called on Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, on Tuesday afternoon. These two Thai doctors represented their country at the Third Greater East Asiatic Medical Conference, which was held in Nanking last month and they came to Japan by way of Manchoukuo en route to their homes to inspect the medical institutes in Japan.

Godo Leaves Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, May 23.—Having successfully fulfilled their mission, Vice-Admiral Takuo Godo, head of the New Asia Mission dispatched by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and his party, left here for home today.

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East Asia Round-Up

To Broadcast Composition
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MUKDEN, May 23.—A "Magnus Opus" consisting of three parts; namely, "Overture," "Prayer" and "Chorale" composed by Toraji Onaka, noted Japanese pipe organist, and dedicated to the war dead will be played for the first time on May 31 on the occasion of the Spring Festival to be held at the National Foundation Shrine. The symphonic piece will be broadcast on the night of the festival for one hour.

Aquino Getting Newsreel
Special

HSINKING, May 23.—A newsreel recording exclusively the memorable visit paid recently to Manchoukuo by the Philippine Gratitude Mission has just been completed by the Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation. Entitled "May Breeze of Manchoukuo," it will be presented to Benigno S. Aquino, leader of the Mission, by the Department of Foreign Affairs. Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to the Philippines, who is now visiting this country will take the newsreel to Manila on his return trip.

Thai Beauty Marrying
Special

BANGKOK, May 23.—Miss Piyachat Bunnae, who was chosen "Flower of Thailand" on December 11 last year on the occasion of Thailand's Constitution Day announced her engagement to Lieutenant-Surgeon Phong-Ek Sawachai on May 18. The wedding will take place shortly. The 18-year-old bride-to-be is employed at the National Cultural Institute, while the bridegroom is carrying out medical duties at the local army hospital.

Crowned Flyweight Champion
Special

SHONAN, May 23.—Francis Victor Chan was acclaimed the flyweight boxing champion of Shonan at the Jalan Besar Stadium on May 20. The proceeds were used to aid settlers at New Shonan and Bahau.

Laurel Exhorts Graduates
Special

MANILA, May 23.—President Jose P. Laurel in a message on May 20 to the 24 Government students who have finished their preparatory training prior to their departure for Japan for further studies, expressed his hope that they will return to the Philippines as better Filipinos and better Orientals, ready to serve and sacrifice with the fullest measure of loyalty.

Joins Bose's Camp
Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, May 23.—Dr. M. K. Lukahomeyan, 45, of Tanjore, South India, and a well-known local medical practitioner, left for Burma to take up a post with the Advance Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Pray For Victory
Domei

CANTON, May 22.—Responding to the courageous advance of the Indian National Army into the Assam area for the liberation of India, Indian residents here held a grand rally at the Hsinhsing Theater yesterday to praying for sure victory of their fellow-countrymen now fighting on the front.

Training Air Defenders
Domei

MUKDEN, May 23.—The Manchoukuo Air Defense Training Institute has been established here with the object of training officials charged with air defense.

Horai Rice Cultivated
Special

MANILA, May 23.—The successful transplantation and cultivation of Horai rice (Taiwan variety) on extensive scale was revealed by Hilarion Silayan, foremost Filipino agriculturist and manager of the National Food Production Campaign, who returned from a recent visit to Nueva Ecija and Bulacan provinces.

Comments on Elections
Special

MANILA, May 23.—The Tribune in an editorial on May 20 declared that it makes no difference who is elected President of the United States because "one cannot logically expect any change in America's war policy merely on presidential change" adding that if America stops fighting, her economic and financial collapse is inevitable.

Opening Health Clinics
Domei

HSINKING, May 23.—Five health clinics will be opened in the capital from June 1 to give free advice regarding health and sanitation to local citizens.

School Vacation Begins
Domei

MANILA, May 23.—Approximately 2,400 public schools throughout the Philippines representing the enrollment of more than 500,000 school children closed their classes on May 19 with the end of the second semester of the present academic year. These schools will remain closed until July 24 when the first semester for the new school year begins.

164 Managers Graduate
Special

MANILA, May 23.—A total of 164 Manila Consumers' Cooperative Association managers were given their diplomas on May 20 following a training course at the City Hall Assembly Salon. Mayor Leon Guinto distributed the diplomas.

171 Teachers Graduate
Special

MANILA, May 23.—Additional 171 school teachers from 33 provinces received their certificates in the sixth graduation exercises of the Nippon-go Institute held at the Normal School auditorium yesterday. Addressing the graduates, Camilo Osias, Education Minister, stressed the necessity of promoting the widespread use of Nippon-go describing it as the lingua franca of Greater East Asia. Emiliano Tria Tirona, Minister of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, also spoke declaring that the Japanese language is vital in learning the culture, history and arts of the great island neighbor.

Wartime Tax Set
Special

PEKING, May 23.—The North China Political Affairs Commission yesterday promulgated a provisional law governing the levying of a wartime profit tax. It stipulates the imposition of an additional 50 per cent of ordinary tax on the annual wartime profit of and over 10,000 yuan.

Special Navy Newsreel

Close-up shots of Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet, as he stands on the bridge of his ship, appear in the special navy edition attached to No. 208 Nippon News which will be screened throughout the country on May 25 in commemoration of Navy Day.

Sawa Succeeds Yagi

Yamao Sawa has been appointed private secretary to the President of the Board of Information to succeed Masao Yagi, it was announced Wednesday.

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FIRST MEET SLATED OF JOINT FOOD BODY

Japan-Manchoukuo Council to Discuss Its Operating Policies, Other Questions

The Japan-Manchoukuo Foodstuff Council, established within the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, will hold its first conferences, covering a period of three days, beginning today. The Council was established recently as the result of a decision reached at a Cabinet meeting.

The conferences will be held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Commerce Minister and will be attended by about 30 persons, including Agriculture and Commerce Minister Shinya Uchida, officials of the Munitions, Home, Greater East Asiatic Affairs, War and Navy Ministries, the Secretary of the Cabinet, officials connected with the Chosen and Taiwan Governments-General and the Vice-Minister of the Agricultural Development Department of Manchoukuo.

The main subjects of discussion will be the operating policies for the Japan-Manchoukuo Foodstuff Council, immediate supply and demand plans for principal foodstuffs in Taiwan, Manchoukuo and other regions, and a five-year project for the production of chief foodstuffs and various problems related to the control and adjustment of prices. Questions relating to feed, fertilizer, oil and other matters will be touched upon in correlation with the foregoing subjects of discussion.

Inagaki En Route Here
Special

HSINKING, May 23.—Yukuo Inagaki, Vice-Minister of the Agricultural Development Department of Manchoukuo, left this morning for Tokyo to attend the joint Japan-Manchoukuo Agricultural Council, which will be held for three days from May 25. He is expected to return here by the end of this month.

NAVY DAY MEETING SET

A grand lecture meeting will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall in celebration of the 39th Navy Day on Saturday at 1 p.m. under the joint sponsorship of the Navy Society, and the Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri-Hochi, Tokyo Shimbun, Nippon Sangyo as well as the Domei News Agency.

The program for the day will include a lecture by Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and others. The Navy Band will also participate in the program.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1944

'Very Much Muddled'

The blunt admission made by one American corporal who, according to Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times, stated that the men in the United States armed forces do not know what they are fighting for and that there is a "general want of conviction" among them, points significantly to the mental confusion and disillusionment of the American people over the professed war aims of their country—war aims which their megalomaniac leaders must continually camouflage from the people.

By no means is this the first time that a disillusioned American soldier has made this complaint. Time and again since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, doughboy after doughboy in the bloody foxholes of the South Pacific islands and bomb-shattered craters of North Africa and Italy has asked the same question: What are we fighting for? Despite the fact that already nearly two years and a half have elapsed since Pearl Harbor, the question continues to be asked with even greater insistence.

The tragedy of it all, however, is that the American people will never be told the truth. At first, when the doughboys were drafted into the armed forces in 1941, their war objectives were vaguely outlined for them in the Atlantic Charter. They seemed to find in the "Four Freedoms" and the Atlantic Charter at least a temporary symbol of their new task to create a "better" world. But not now. The majority of the American soldiers know today that the Atlantic Charter is a dead letter. They know that it does not apply to India. They know, as the letters written by American officers in Italy to former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles reveal, that it is not being applied to North Africa, Sicily and Southern Italy where there is so much destitution and starvation and an unbridled three-cornered competition for supremacy among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The young American soldiers of today are down-to-the-earth realists. They have experienced the bleak and turbulent aftermath of the "war to save Democracy" and the "war to end all wars." They know that the principle of self-determination has been twisted to serve the interests of Britain which created small puppet states in Europe after the first World War in order to use them as pawns in her favorite game of power politics. They know that the right of self-determination was denied by Britain to India, Burma and other British possessions in East Asia. The slogan to "liberate the oppressed and weak", therefore, has little or no meaning to these practical, critical youth. The professed plan of the United States to create a "better" world than the Axis Powers means nothing to them when the three major Powers of the anti-Axis camp are persistently pulling different ways, continually wrangling over spheres of influence, bases, puppets and oil rights. One cannot blame these American soldiers if, as Rabbi Barnett Brickner says, they are "very much muddled as to what they are fighting for."

It is not strange, therefore, that a trenchant demand has been made in the American press recently that President Franklin Roosevelt clarify the war aims of the United States before the invasion of Europe begins. The continual shroud which has been maintained over the international policy of the United States has apparently given the American people galling qualms. But it must be clear that even if President Roosevelt were to make a speech on American war aims, he could not possibly improve on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's two abstract addresses on American foreign policy. Neither President Roosevelt nor Secretary of State Hull would dare be blunt and tell the whole truth about the United States plan for global hegemony. Their imperialistic designs on the world would hardly be a stirring call to the youths of America to lay down their lives on the field of battle.

The American soldiers and the people of the United States, therefore, seek in vain the real war objectives of their country. The principles for the salvation of all humanity by the establishment of a happier world are not to be found in the United States but among the countries of Greater East Asia. Here in the Orient are nations which hold the real key to abiding international peace—the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. In this document, Japan and the other East Asiatic path-blazers to a new world have pledged to construct an order based on justice, to respect the sovereignty and independence of all nations, to seek the cultural advancement of all countries, to open the trade markets of the world to all and to abolish racial inequality. The ideals for which the American doughboys are searching are ironically all here in the Joint Declaration which, unlike the Atlantic Charter, is permanently binding and inflexible. The time will surely come when all nations of the world will come to recognize that only the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations provides the framework on which to build a more solid, peaceful world structure.

The Juggling of the Dollar

Elsewhere on this page today there appears the report that foreign countries possessing dollar balances in the United States are assiduously converting their holdings into gold. The desire of these countries to convert their assets in America into gold rather than to keep mere credit balances obviously arises out of their fear that the United States may again devaluate its currency by reducing the gold content of the dollar.

This international distrust of America's fiscal policy is apparently well-founded. First, there is the precedent of 1933. At that time, as a device to alleviate the then current depression in America by flooding the world with surplus American goods, Congress authorized the President to reduce the gold content of the dollar by not more than fifty per cent so that American goods, with their international exchange value thus artificially lowered, would be able to undercut the general world price level. President Roosevelt acted on this authorization by immediately raising the government purchase price of gold for purposes of currency issue from $20.67 to $35 per ounce, thus creating the present so-called "phoney dollar" of only 59 cents actual value. There is no assurance that the United States will not repeat this act. What was done once can be done again, particularly as the President still possesses the power under the 1933 authorization to make a further cut of nine per cent by a simple executive order. And if a nine per cent reduction is not considered enough, there is nothing to prevent unlimited devaluation through the simple device of another congressional enactment.

Second, and what is more to the point, is the fact that the trend of American economic and political development points to the likelihood of the United States resorting again to such a financial legerdemain. America is apparently determined to attempt the permanent perpetuation of its present wartime boom. There is no inclination to trim its present abnormal war-expanded industries to peacetime proportions even when the war should come to an end. Obviously, to perpetuate permanently its needlessly over-bloated industries and its artificially high luxury standards, the United States will have to export more than ever before. Currency devaluation must naturally suggest itself as a convenient, if unprincipled, device to push this export trade.

The steps which the United States Government is already taking, through credit advances, investment of capital, acquisition of maritime and air line bases, acquisition of oil concessions, and similar imperialistic devices, to entrench its economic influence throughout the world indicate to what inordinate limits it will go in its drive to capture the markets of the world. Juggling with its currency to facilitate its trade is a stratagem well within the range of the probable actions of the American Government. Hence the anxiety of the foreign countries to safeguard their assets in the United States by converting their vulnerable dollar credits into gold which cannot be so easily and arbitrarily tampered with.

The keen interest which British circles are manifesting in the various proposed plans for an international monetary stabilization fund likewise discloses a profound distrust of possible American currency manipulation in the future. To safeguard British trade against an offensive launched by their American rivals through currency manipulation is the obvious desire of the British in their advocacy of an international monetary system which would stabilize the world's exchange rates.

These evidences of a general world distrust of American fiscal policy reveal what a threat American dollar imperialism is becoming to the economic stability of the world. It proves that there can be no economic security for the world as long as the United States continues to place its own profits and luxurious living above the interests of mankind at large.

The Philippines Yesterday and Today

Young Republic Emerged Victorious From Vicissitudes Under Spanish and American Rule

By TOMOJU MIYOSHI
(From the Sozo)

The history of the Philippines shows that hundreds of years before the Accession of the first Emperor Jimmu in Japan (660 B.C.) so-called Tonkins had come adrift from India and landed on Luzon. It also records that 160 years before the Japanese Era, that is, the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu, there was already a mass movement of settlers into the Philippines from Indo-China. A large-scale emigration of Visayans went on for a long period from 700 to 1300. In the 13th century, Chinese traders imported ceramic ware into Luzon, and we find a detailed description of conditions in the Philippines in a book written by a Chinese geographer of the Sung dynasty in 1225. It was in 1400 that Kabungswan drifted ashore on Mindanao island from Johore in Malai and the first visit of Portuguese to the same island took place in 1512. Ten years after this, Ferdinand Magellan visited Cebu, and another five years later Garcia de Loaisa came to Mindanao. It was also about that time that Alvaro de Saavedra and Ruy Lopez de Villalobos came to Mindanao. In 1565, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi came and then the islands passed into Spanish possession.

For the following 335 years, the Philippines remained under Spanish rule. The struggle carried on by the Filipinos during this long interval was religious rather than political. Revolts broke out in many places in the 19th century and many attempts were made to throw off the Spanish yoke.

Independence Movements

Toward the end of the 19th century, there were a series of independence movements—the religious independence by Agrippai, the political independence by the Katipunan and another by Aguinaldo—until in 1898 the Spanish rule of the islands came to a close.

As the result of the war with Spain, America took possession of the Philippines on the plausible pretext of having purchased the islands from Spain. This caused much surprise and indignation to many Filipino patriots who had been under the impression that independence would be granted to their country.

America put the Philippines under military administration on May 19, 1898, immediately after the battle in Manila Bay. Past master of deceitful policy, America deliberately avoided recourse to tactics which might reveal her selfishness too nakedly. She passed herself off as the guardian for the Philippines—a role which she pretended she would play pending the latter's full development—and so contrived to mislead the world into the belief that her aim was to create a new, free State across the Pacific.

The Filipinos took America on trust and were on the tiptoe of expectation for the independence which American statesmen promised them with no sincere intention of giving it.

The Filipinos rejoiced over the enforcement of the Jones Act of 1916, but they found to their disappointment that the new enactment did not amount to much. American opinion denounced the Act as tantamount to America's abandonment of the Philippines and it was so arranged that while granting legislative autonomy to the Filipinos, administrative powers should rest virtually in American hands. Moreover, a soldier Governor-General was appointed in the person of Leonard Wood. This marks the beginning of the political struggle of the Filipinos against American rule. The intellectuals in the Philippines who had up to that time held America in high regard began to show distrust in her. Some even claimed the immediate grant of independence. On the other hand, America, apprehensive of the growth of ugly feeling, was obliged to adopt a conciliatory attitude on several occasions.

Opinion Diverged

Divergences of opinion were observed to exist on the problem of independence between Manuel L. Quezon and Paul V. McNutt who was later appointed High Commissioner. After the outbreak of the China Affair, America thought fit to defer the grant of independence indefinitely. The Washington authorities had the audacity to declare, to the intense indignation of the Filipinos, that America would retain her sovereignty over the Philippines indefinitely, while, pretending willingness to give the country as wide powers of self-government as the circumstances permitted.

Sayers, who succeeded McNutt, showed himself as stout an advocate of the maintenance of America's possession of the Philippines as his predecessor. Besides, he tried to arouse anti-Japanese sentiment among the Filipinos by representing Japan as though she had sinister designs on the Philippines.

America had no more rightful claim to the Philippines than Spain; the Philippines ought to be the Philippines for the Filipinos. So long as America retained possession of the country, it was inevitable that there should be no end of political discontent in that country. That is to say, the Filipinos were bound to get independence sooner or later. And their independence is complete when they are fully awakened to their position as Orientals.

Feeling Against Spain Bitter

Under Spanish rule the popular feeling was very bitter against the rulers. When the islands came under American sway, therefore, the Washington authorities, cautious of repeating the unsavory experiences of the Spanish regime, took care to keep the islanders as much in the dark as possible concerning Washington's administrative policy by frequently changing the American authorities responsible for the rule of their country. In the meantime, the Filipinos were striving unflaggingly for their goal of independence.

The Executive, which was headed by the Governor-General (later the High Commissioner) nominated by the American President, consisted of the six Departments of Justice, Interior, Education, Finance, Commerce and Communications, and Agriculture, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines was divided into forty-nine provinces. There were six special municipalities, 919 cities and towns and 16,000 villages.

The principles and assertions of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines under President Quezon were embodied in a declaration of twelve items and this declaration having been laid before the Washington Government, the Philippines was promised independence to take effect in 1946.

Obey Dictates of America

The political independence of the Philippines was to begin in 1946, but no true independence was considered possible pending its attainment of perfect economic independence in 1961. That is to say, so long as there remained complex problems relative to export duties, rebate duties and public loans, etc., there was to be no alternative for the Philippines but to obey the dictates of America.

America's undertaking to grant independence to the Philippines in 1946 turned out to be a mere scrap of paper. Because America's policy toward the independence of the Philippines was essentially dictated by the consideration of her own interests, the outbreak of the China Affair caused her to send her troops to the Philippines with an eye to control over China and the South Seas, using the Philippines as the base of operation. Far from considering seriously the fulfilment of her promise of independence for the Philippines, her mind was now set upon securing the command of the Pacific and the monopoly of South Sea interests.

It is said that, disconcerted by the grant of independence to the Philippines by Japan, Franklin Roosevelt, in his Presidential Message, indicated his readiness to accelerate independence for the Philippines by way of humoring the Filipinos, but such an assurance after Japan had already granted independence is quite worthless.

The attainment of independence by the Philippines was the occasion for the initiation of the Kalibapi movement. President Laurel's Government is now working strenuously for the cause of building the Philippines for the Filipinos.

The responsibility of the new Government of the Republic of the Philippines is very weighty. Happily, the new Republic has capable political leaders, who are men of strict integrity and free from deleterious Western ideas. No doubt, the Philippines will prove worthy of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

Of satires I think as Epictetus did: "If evil be said of thee, and if it be true, correct thyself; if it be a lie, laugh at it." By dint of time and experience I have learned to be a good post-horse; I go through my appointed daily stage, and care not for the curs who bark at me along the road.—Frederick the Great.

* * *

A king ruleth as he ought; a tyrant as he lists; a king to the profit of all, a tyrant only to please a few.—Aristotle.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN AND LABOR

Powers of Womanhood to Be Mobilized for Service to State

By TSUNEKO AKAMATSU
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

There is now much discussion as to the merits or demerits of the system of requisitioning the services of women. Women are as much Japanese citizens as men. How is it, then, that woman labor is treated as if it were something different from ordinary labor? This curious mentality is to be traced to the idea which is deep-rooted among the general public that the household is the right place for women and that their first and foremost duty is to administer to the family life. According to this idea, it is anomalous and exceptional for women to engage in labor outside the household. The holders of this idea regard it as a "necessary evil" or "a temporary expedient" fostered or compelled by the force of surrounding circumstances. But is it right to contend that women's first duty is in the family life and that their labor service is consequently abnormal, exceptional and temporary by nature? The great current of history has the irresistible force of revealing things in their true aspects. Put to the severe test of the present gigantic conflict, everything whose form has been skewed in the past is being restored to its proper and right shape, and it is well for us to accept things in the form restored to their true aspects and discard the mistaken ideas we actually hold.

Attention Directed to Labor

In this regard, our attention must first be directed to labor as it is presented in its true color. There has hitherto been widespread misconceptions of labor—misconceptions born of liberalism and materialism. Labor has so far been wrongly regarded as something detestable, painful and mercenary, but the verdict now solemnly given by history has made it clear that labor is a noble duty which every citizen owes to the State to perform. It is a matter of little account whether the system of requisitioning of services is enforced or not. What should be taken note of is that everyone of the Japanese people, irrespective of sex, is bound in duty to devote every ounce of his or her energy to the service of the State. In this sense, labor is the foremost requisite for women as well as for men. It is the medium through which every citizen, male or female, can serve the State.

The entire powers of womanhood must, therefore, be mobilized, systematized and organized to meet the requirements of the State, and they must be offered promptly and ungrudgingly in the field of production if the State requires them in that sphere. If they are not in immediate request, they must be held in readiness to be given at any moment in response to the State's call. Nay, if the occasion demands it, women must even take up arms in defense of the State. It is on record that at the time of the Mongolian Invasion women on Iki and Tsushima islands fought the invaders with sickles. This brave attitude of defense shown by Tsushima and Iki women of yore against the alien invaders must be the right attitude for Japanese women today to adopt. Such women only as can behave in this manner in time of national emergency are really worthy of the membership of true Japanese families.

Ready to Serve State

Japan's true family life ought not to be concerned simply with the interests of individual households. The Japanese household should not be a place devoted merely to its own happiness, to the bringing up and education of its own children and to the comfort and recreation of its own members. History now being written has clearly shown what the true Japanese family should be like. It has been amply demonstrated that Japan's true family life is one entirely free from individualistic tendencies and one which is ready to give its all to the service of the Emperor and the State. True Japanese families are those whose members are devoted wholeheartedly to national interests and are imbued with fervent patriotism. Whereas families of leisured people, no matter how respectable and well-equipped in their outward appearances, are often found to be individualistic and pleasure-seeking, really healthy Japanese families are as often seen to be formed by lowly people of industrious habits. It is in such industrious families that the genuine and beautiful family principle of Japan manifests itself in all its splendor. There we find parents and children and husbands and wives living together in perfect harmony, loving and encouraging each other.

Labor is the first requisite in womanhood as well as in manhood. It is only natural, therefore, that it should be fully expected that as the war situation assumes graver aspects, either the system of requisitioning the services of women will come into force hereafter or a state of affairs analogous to it will eventuate sooner or later. The formation of women's volunteer labor service corps is thus destined to be the occasion both for the vindication of the national character of labor and for the consequent jettisoning of the liberalistic concept of labor. Labor from patriotic motives must not only be the medium for re-establishing labor in its true light but be made to contribute actively and materially to the increase of production. Labor by intellectual classes of sterling quality should not remain or be continued to be treated as a special entity distinct from ordinary factory labor; it must give full effect to its characteristic value, dignity and grace in its actual application so that it may prove the means of elevating the level of labor as a whole.

In the case of woman labor, the fact must not be lost sight of that young women are prospective mothers on whom rests the duty of bearing children and bringing them up—children who will grow up to be the backbone of the nation on which hinges the destiny of the country. This consideration renders the proper control of woman labor of peculiar importance and it is only right that this control should be undertaken by the State especially because woman labor is offered as a duty to the State.

It is unprecedented in the history of Japanese womanhood that young women, organized into a mighty force, go forth into labor of the kind decisive of the national fighting power to emulate young men who are all under arms. It does honor to women that they thus respond to the State's call and link themselves closely to the fortunes of the State. All members of women's volunteer labor service corps must devote all knowledge and culture at their command to the national cause in the discharge of their appointed tasks so that they may contribute to the reform of the general state of employment. In this way and in this way only will they be able to prove worthy of the name of women's volunteer labor service corps and appreciate the nobility of the labor offered to the State, through the consciousness of a duty properly performed.

Foreign-Owned Dollars in U.S.

Balances Increase Steadily Despite Substantial Sums Converted Into Gold

The following report appeared in The Financial News, London, on April 11:

Since America entered the war foreign-owned dollar balances in the United States increased steadily despite substantial sums converted into gold.

Foreign-owned deposits in the United States rose, says the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York, by about 680 million dollars in the two years of 1942 and 1943. At the same time gold earmarked for foreign account advanced by 1,260 million dollars to 3,477 million dollars. Because of the domestic production of some 170 million dollars of gold and net imports of about 380 million dollars in two years, actual gold loss was but 732 million dollars.

However, during the first seven weeks of 1944, the Treasury monetary gold stock declined by another 200 million dollars to 21.8 billion dollars. While details as to gold flow are lacking, because of war censorship, it may be assumed that gold is being lost to countries which have export trade balances with the United States.

The figures recently published by the United States Department of Commerce indicate the excess of merchandise imports over cash exports amounted to about 600 million dollars during the first nine months of 1943. On top of this, excess of Latin American countries accounted for about 370 million dollars.

For the full year of 1943, excess of imports over cash exports aggregated about 780 million dollars. On the basis of available information the combined gold and foreign exchange reserves of 14 principal Latin American Republics—including dollar notes circulating in Cuba—rose during 1943 by an equivalent of almost one billion dollars to more than 2.4 billion dollars. Of this total one-half is known to be actual gold with balance in dollars, pounds sterling and other currencies. Gold holdings of European neutrals have likewise shown considerable increase.

In the case of Switzerland and Sweden conversion of foreign exchange into gold caused a steady rise of gold reserve. Portugal has benefited from the large expansion of its transit trade and the sale of such valuable strategic materials as wolfram. Much the same has been true about Turkey which has been selling chrome ore to both the Allied and Axis countries and to a lesser extent about Spain.

Gold holdings of European neutrals and South Africa—in millions of dollars.

December, 1939:	
Switzerland	519
Sweden	208
Portugal	69
Turkey	29
Spain	nil
Total European neutrals	955
South Africa	249
Total	1,204
December, 1941:	
Switzerland	668
Sweden	223
Portugal	59
Turkey	92
Spain	42
Total European neutrals	1,084
Latest:	
Switzerland	964
Sweden	384
Portugal	59
Turkey	161
Spain	85
Total European neutrals	1,653
South Africa	685
Total	2,338

Foreign exchange reserves—in millions of dollars—Portugal: December 1939, 29; December 1941, 189; latest, 529. Portugal acquired in the same period huge foreign exchange reserves some of which is unquestionably gold.

As in various Latin American countries, inflow of funds into Portugal has led to the expansion of purchasing power, giving rise to black market.

Since the public has remained unresponsive to the government loan which was to spur purchasing power, the government is reported to have considered putting a large part of the country's gold into circulation. The proposal was deemed unwise since gold might be needed after the war for the settlement of international payment.

A PAIR OF SWALLOWS

By LI PO
Translated by S. Obata

Swallows, two by two,—
always two by two. A
pair of swallows is an
envy for man. Such a
pair lived together once
in a jeweled palace-tower.
Long they lived together by
the gilded window with
silken curtains.
Then fire swept the royal
tower.
The swallows entered the
Palace of Wu and made
their nest.
But once more fire burned
the place down.
Burned away the swallow
nest and all the young-
lings.
Only did the mother bird
escape death; she is worn
with grief.
Poor lonely swallow, she
longs for her mate that
is dead.
Never again, can the two
fly together.
And that pierces my little
heart with sadness.

(An allegorical poem. A commentator says that this is a fable of Li Po's own life, he with his hopes and ambitions being compared with the mother swallow with her mate and younglings. The first palace, then, would allude to the court of Hsuan Tsung; and the second palace to that of the Prince of Yung.)

* * *

THE OLD DUST

By LI PO
Translated by S. Obata

The living is a passing
traveler;
The dead, a man come
home.
One brief journey betwixt
heaven and earth,
Then, alas! we are the
same old dust of ten
thousand ages.
The rabbit in the moon
pounds the medicine in
vain;
Fu-sang, the tree of im-
mortality, has crumbled
to kindling wood.
Man dies, his white bones
are dumb without a word
When the green pines feel
the coming of the spring.
Looking back, I sight; look-
ing before, I sigh again.
What is there to prize in
the life's vaporous glory?

(According to Chinese folklore there is a rabbit in the moon, which is pounding the elixir of life.)